SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

Crimes for Which Australian Officers Were Court-Martialed and Exceated by Kitchener.

WANTONLY

AFTER A MOCK TRIAL.

Missionary Who Henrd of the Affair Reported to Have Been Shot to Prevent Spread of News.

FIGHT NEAR BOSCHMAN'S KOP

BRITISH ATTEMPTED TO SURPRISE A LAAGER OF BOERS,

But Were Outnumbered and Forced Retreat-Saved by the Timely Arrival of Col. Lawley.

LONDON, April 3,-The Morning Leader publishes the alleged story of the crimes which led to the court-martial and execution of two Australian officers in South | He Says Russia, France and Other Africa, which is just now exciting keen indignation in Australia. The newspaper asserts that several officers of this particular irregular corps shot natives like rabbits, and that they are even suspected of murdering men of their own command against whom they had grudges. The incident which led to their court-martial was the cold-blooded "execution" by those officers of ten Boers who were journeying to Pietersburg with the object of surrendering. It was supposed these Boers had £20,000 with them. Actuated by cupidity the Aus- king during the siege and says there have tralians stopped the Boers, tried them by mock court-martial and ordered all to be shot. This was done by a squadron of the soldiers after some of the noncommissioned | it will remain a placid country no one can officers had refused to carry out the death sentence. The officers then ransacked the Boer wagons and were disgusted on finding only, for there is a feeling tending to the that the £20,000 was in Transvaal paper disintegration of the country among some

German missionary a few miles distant from the scene of "execution" heard of the affair. Lieutenant Hancock, one of the Australians concerned, fearing he would divulge his information, shot the missionary dead. This shooting eventually led to a complaint by the German consul to Lord Kitchener, who proceeded to court-martial

the Australians. General Lord Ettchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, made public on Wednesday evening, announced that the Second Dragoon Guard fought a sharp rear-guard ac- | churia: tion near Boschman's kop during the evening of March 31. Four officers are known to have been wounded. No further details

of the casualties have been received.

The column commander, Colonel Lawley, detached the dragoons with the object of surprising a Boer laeger, reported to have been located ten miles east of Boschman's kop. The dragoons found the Boers strongly posted and the burghers were subsequently largely reinforced, with the result that the dragoons had to fight a hard rear guard action in order to regain the main column. The heavy firing called up Colonel Lawley and his troops, who drove off the Boers. The latter's loss is reported to have been heavy.

It has been suggested that the train wreck near Barberton, Transvaal Colony, March 30, resulting in the death of thirtynine soldiers and the wounding of fortyfive others, nearly all of whom belonged to the Hampshire Regiment, was caused by the Boers, but Lord Kitchener reports that it was accidental. The train was descending a steep grade when the engine and five trucks jumped the track and turned over. After leaving Barberton the engineer lost control of the train on the down grade, and for three miles it went at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The engine jumped | the dread disease. One of them is Lieutenthe rails at a sharp curve, with five trucks ant Commander E. A. Baird, of her Majes- was wrong, but that no blame whatever filled with soldiers. A terrific smash-up ty's gunboat Britomart. followed and the boiler of the engine exploded. The engineer and fireman were with a passenger boat. Over 150 people killed. Six of the injured soldiers have since died.

SLABY TO MARCONI.

German Electrician Says His Wireless System Differs from the Italian's.

BERLIN, April 2.-Prof. A. Slaby, the electrician, has issued a written reply to William Marconi's statement that he (Slaby) learned from him what he knows about wireless telegraphy. The professor says: "I have never omitted to mention, and at every opportunity have acknowledged that I participated in the experiments carried on in May, 1897, by the English telegraph department, under the direction of Sir William Preece, with the Marconl apparatus of that day. But the present system of tuned telegraphy of Marconi has hardly anything in common with those experiments. On the contrary, as Marconi well knows, it is founded on discoveries that I published in December, 1900, to which Marconi referred, in his address before the Society of Arts, in these words: 'I trust that it will not be thought that I desire to minimize in any way the importance of Professor Slaby's work. The very conspicuous change in Marconi's views, as contained in his published letter in New York, is somthing very greatly I regret."

MERITS OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Parliamentary Paper on British Tests Recently Made in Egypt.

LONDON, April 2.-A parliamentary paper, issued to-day, gives correspondence HAVANA MAY GET A LIBRARY. respecting the comparative merits of the American, British and Belgian locomotives now in use in Egypt. In a dispatch to the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, Dec. 21, covering a number of reports received from the railroad officials, the British diplomatic agent and consul general in Egypt, Lord Cromer, draws the general conclusion for railroad plants have recently been given to the United States is that the American firms are able to execute them with quality of British work, it is at least equal and often superior to American and Belgian work, while in consumption of coal the British engines have a decided superiority over the American, though not over the

within one-third of the time required by the British firms, while they offered to supply standard locomotives of equal suitability 19 per cent. below the British price, though the latter's tenders for locomotives built on Egyptian specifications were

lower than the American offers. The correspondence includes the result of a series of trials of American and British freight and passenger engines, conducted by a representative of the Baldwin Company and a locomotive inspector of the Egyptian railroads, from which it appears that the American freight engines consumed 25.4 per cent, more coal than the British, while the latter drew 11.2 per cent. more load. With the same load the American passenger engine consumed 50 per cent. more coal than the British engine.

Mr. Johnston, president of the railroad board, concludes his report with a warning against the condemnation of American locomotives, because these trials have been unsatisfactory, pointing out that the Egyptian engineers and firemen are not as muscular or intelligent as the Americans, and that alterations had to be made to enable them to operate the locomotives satisfactorily. He says he knows of rallroads where a AND TEN BOERS PUT TO DEATH suitable American design has been selected and where the difference of coal consumption is very small.

Cecil Rhodes's Body Lying in State. CAPE TOWN, April 3.-A private service for his family and friends was held over the remains of Cecil Rhodes at Groote Schuur last evening. The body was brought here at midnight last night and deposited in the vestibule of the Parliament building. The coffin is draped with a tattered union jack which belonged to Mr. Rhodes and which he regarded with peculiar veneration. and with a tattered flag of the British Chartered South Africa Company, which went through the fight at Massikesi. On these two flags rest the cap and gown which the deceased wore when he took his degree at Oxford. Cape policemen are grouped in the corners of the chamber as a (CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL. 4.)

FORMER PRINCIPAL OF THE IMPER-IAL CHINESE COLLEGE.

European Powers Want Slices of China-Oriental Happenings.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2.-Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who a month ago resigned the principalship of the Imperial Chinese College at Peking, and has since been offered a similar position with the Chinese university at Wu-Chang, arrived by the steamer Empress of Japan. Dr. Martin was in Pe been many changes since then. China has completed a treaty with the foreign powers and all is quiet now, he said, but how long say. The recent treaty of Great Britain and Japan guarantees peace for a time of the powers, among whom Great Britain, Continuing, the Morning Leader says a Japan and the United States are for the maintenance of the integrity of China, while Russia, France and others are for

slicing up the kingdom. Regarding the Manchurian question, Russia did not get the special concessions favored by the treaty made by Li Hung Chang. Even to the hour before his death, when the Chinese statesman was all but him to have him place his signature to the treaty by which Russia would have secured

all she wanted.

terfere.

Will the troops be withdrawn from Mando not think they will. Russia will make the excuse that the troops are necessary for the protection of her railways, and, in my opinion, Russia will ultimately have sole possession of Manchuria and Mongolia. The latter province has not yet been brought into the question, but Russia is going to build a railroad line across Mongolia from the nearest point of the boundary to Peking. The Russians are scheming in many ways for the retention of the districts. There were rumors before I left Peking that rebel forces were in motion in Kan-Su and were supposed to be acting in concert with troops of Prince Tuan, the ex-Boxer leader. I do not think | United Brewery Workers was expressed, it is likely that they will march on Peking.

but they will hold an area in Shan-Si and Mongolia. In Nin-Sghia, His-Kan-Su cap- on the engineers and firemen as well as on ital. Prince Tuan has a strong point. In one of the Oriental papers received by the steamer Empress of Japan is the following dispatch from Hong-Kong: "It is telegraphed from Singapore that the Rajah of Patani has been kidnaped by Siamese. He was lured into a house and asked to sign a treaty by which he abjured the right of governing his own state. On his refusal he was surrounded by Siamese soldiers and carried in a gunboat up the coast. The Patani Malays are frantic and serious trouble is feared. The Governor of the

Cholera has broken out in Canton and is raging severely among the Chinese population. Three Europeans have succumbed to The steamer Hio-Ho collided near Canton

were drowned. The Asapis Peking correspondent announces that General Tso, commander-inchief in Shin-King, has advised the Russian government to retain possession of Manchuria. The Russians are making strict search for arms in some districts and seizing them when found. Russian forces in Manchuria are 49,900 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 19,000 artillery, 2,400 engineers and 8,000 railway corps. To these may be added the Amur army, which is said to consist of 30,000 of all classes.

NEGRO BUTLER NOT SORRY.

Says Mrs. Furbush and Her Daughters Deserved to Die.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.-William the Brewery Workers' Union, and not one Lane, the negro, who yesterday murdered | was denied. In spite of violations of our Mrs. Ella J. Furbush and her daughter Madeline, and fatally shot Eloise Furbush, primitive beginnings of 1897. The Slaby- another daughter, was held to-day to await | terms of this contract until its expiration, Arco system is not based on those early the action of the coroner. Lane expressed no regret for his crime. When asked what caused him to kill the woman and child, he said: "They deserved to die." At the hospital to-day it was said there was little

hope for the recovery of Eloise. Charles A. Furbush, the reputed husband excepting the brewers-was stipulated; of the murdered woman, whose right name was Ella Jarden, spent last night in the | such right to take effect only from Feb. 1, house where the crime was committed, but 1963, when the present contracts between the policemen who are guarding the premises said he was not yet in a condition to make a statement.

The condition of the seven-year-old child Eloise to-night remains critical. She shows no improvement and the hospital physicians said to-night her chances for recovery are

Forced to Waive Usual Condition. HAVANA, April 2 .- As a result of an interview between Lieut. Matthew Hanna, they gave satisfaction. It was stipulated commissioner of schools for Cuba, and a that they must join the union, as the brewsecretary of Andrew Carnegie the mayor of that the main reason why so many orders Havana has received a letter from Lieuten- brought about the employment of these ant Hanna in connection with a proposal from Mr. Carnegie to give \$250,000 to the extraordinary rapidity, due largely to the | municipality for a public library. The Musystem of standardization. In respect to nicipal Council of this city to-day voted to whose places had been filled by new ones. price, Lord Cromer finds the British firms send a letter to Mr. Carnegie saying it had As this was impossible, the proposition was can hold their own where special designs been informed he would give Havana this made by the Brewery Workers' Union have to be executed. With respect to the sum for a public library provided the city that the old men should be taken back and would give land for the building and guar- simply laid off. The brewery proprietors antee \$25,000 a year for improvements and refused to be a party to such a transacmaintenance of the library. This letter tion and therewith negotiations ended. also will say that the Council has decided to give a site for the proposed !brary, and | tion, over which the employer has no conthat it accepts the provisions a tached to trol whatever. It is a controvery between The British manufacturers' weak point is the gift, but that the law doce not allow the upholders of trade autonomy, to which delay in executing orders. The reports show it to bind the action of future Municipal the American Federation of Labor is that the American tenders promised deliv- 'Councils in matters of this kind.

MUCH BUSINESS ANTICIPATED AT PEACE HEADQUARTERS IN THE NEAR FUTURE



BREWERS THE VICTIMS OF TWO FACTIONS OF UNIONISTS.

Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, Where a Strike Is On.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY PERILED

unconscious, M. Lessas was working with BECAUSE TRADE AUTONOMISTS AND OPPONENTS QUARRELED.

> President Gompers's Decision Ignored and Fresh War Declared-Labor News in General.

CINCINNATI, April 2.-At a meeting last night of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, Covington, Newport and adjoining towns, eighty-two trades and labor unions being represented, sympathy with the the boycott emphasized and war declared the local breweries. To-day the local brewers made a general denial of the declaration of the Central Labor Council and adopted unanimously the following:

"The basis of the decision recently rendered by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was that the claim of the Brewery Workers' Union to Straits Settlements has been asked to in-

> "President Gompers decided that the action of both the Brewery Workers' Union and the unions of engineers and firemen volved. The Central Labor Council expelled the engineers and firemen for alleged conspiracy with the brewery proprietors against the Brewery Workers' Union. Gompers listened two days to testimony and said: 'An inference of conspiracy is unwarranted.' In spite of this decision the Central Labor Council still sustains this charge against the brewers of Cincinnati and endeavors to excite the prejudice of organized labor against them, when the highest official and representative of organized labor, having been accepted as the final arbiter in the matter, has decided the

> charge to be false. "All the facts were presented to Mr Gompers in the presence of the officers of contract by these officers, the brewers expressed their willingness to adhere to the against a recurrence of such violations. As such guarantee, the right to hire and discharge men-a right enjoyed, according to Mr. Gompers's statement, by all employers the employing brewers and the union expires. This demand was drawn up by Mr. Gompers, and was, in Mr. Gompers's presence, agreed to by the representatives of the Brewery Workers' Union "During the five weeks of lockout brought

about by this jurisdiction squabble between were an innocent party, the brewing business of the city, which the Central Labor Council claims represents \$28,000,000, had to be saved from ruin, and no other means of Mr. Carnegie, However, Will Be thus saving it existed than by employing new men. These new men could not have been obtained unless a pledge had been given them by the employing brewers that they should have steady work, provided ers desired that all should be unionized. "Admitting the necessity that had men-numbering 400-the Brewery Workers' Union was willing that they should be retained, but demanded that the brewers

"The battle now waged is one of jurisdic-

a certain section of the labor element is endeavoring to force upon that federation. Is it reasonable that a great industry should suffer the brunt of this controversy between laboring men and be persecuted and damaged for no other cause than because it has not the power to settle it in favor of either party.

NO MINERS AT WORK.

All Employes of the Rochester and Pittsburg Company Are Idle.

the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company was worked to-day. President Gilday, Secretary Gilbert and national officers McKay and Rice were in conference at Clearfield to-night. They telegraphed for National President Mitchell, but he answered that he was unable to visit this district at present. Several of the small operators in Cambria county who did not attend the Altoons convention, and who do not feel bound by the action of the large operators, have failed to sign the scale. The miners propose to give them a time limit, at the end of which, if the scale is not signed, the men will be called out. Three hundred men employed in a mine at Hastings quit work yesterday because the operator, James L. Mitchell, refused to sign the scale upless the check-off clause was eliminated. Mr. Mitchell took possession of the mine since the Altoona convention adjourned.

The miners of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal Company are well organized and with considerable financial aid back of them have confidence in their ability to put up a long fight if necessary. Notices were posted at the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad car shops in Dubois to-day. strike has been settled. This will throw 400 mechanics and laborers out of employment mines idle along the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road there will be no coal traffic Rochester to Butler.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2.-President . G. Yates, of the Buffalo, Rochester & to the newspapers relative to the strike the jurisdiction over engineers and firemen of miners in its coal properties. He said ditions in the cities not on our road will be coke and bituminous coal will lose thousands of dollars by shutting down." Presiattached to the brewery proprietors in- | dent Yates says he believes that the strike will be of short duration.

AGREEMENT REPUDIATED.

Strike of Hod-Carriers and Building Laborers Ordered.

CHICAGO, April 2 .- A strike of hod-carindignant. They said they had delivered an | upon to yield. ultimatum to strike yesterday unless the flocked to headquarters the first thing today and demanded of Lilian why he had tarded, according to the strikers.

Federated Metal Trades.

in this city this afternoon and will take up matters of interest to the metal work- the siding early the following morning and two unions, to which squabble the brewers | ers. The meeting to-day was of a pre- | the wounded man was removed on the first liminary character. Those present are: President E. J. Yynch, of the Metal Polishsecretary of the federation; L. I. Thomas, tween Ray and Minot, but the snow piled ciation of Machinists, and Robert Kerr, of Moline, Ill., president of the Brotherhood of Journeymen Blacksmiths of America.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.- The second should take back at once all the old men day's session of the national convention of tives at Hamilton, N. Y. the officials of the bureaus of labor statistics was devoted to hearing reports from the various state labor commissioners in attendance as delegates. Commissioner Johnson, of Kansas, said the eight-hour law, so long fought there by employers, had finally been sustained by the higher courts. Special attention was given to the free employment bureaus which have been established in Illinois, Missouri, Maryland (CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COL. 2.) pledged, and industrial autonomy, which

EXPERIENCE OF MANY PASSENGERS ON A SNOW-BOUND TRAIN.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 2 .- Not a mine of Cooped Up in Cars Four Days and Five Nights, with Insufficient Food and Little Fuel.

SNOW WAS ALL ABOUT THEM

AND THERE WAS NO COMMUNICA-TION WITH ANY OTHER PLACE,

Until an Amateur Electrician Found a Telegraph Instrument-Probable Suicide One Result.

ST. PAUL, April 2.-Passengers arriving to-day on a Great Northern train due last Friday tell of being snow-bound for four days and five nights on the prairies of North Dakota in the midst of the worst blizzard ordering the closing of the shops until the the Northwest has seen in many years, with only food enough for two frugal meals indefinitely. Besides this a number of rail- a day, and with such a small amount of road crews have been laid off. With all the fuel that the women had to wrap themselves in blankets and the men to wear and the effect of the miners' strike win be | their overcoats day and night to keep from felt all along the line from Buffalo and freezing. The train was completely lost to picked its way out of Williston in the hope Pittsburg Railroad, gave out to-day the of being able to reach Minot, fourteen miles first statement that the company has made away, before night. Almost midway, at a little stopping place called Ray, where to and the other places on our road, and thought he could run the engine back to Williston and get aid, and, taking the conserious The big plants that depend on ductor with him, started on the trip. The lone engine was stuck in a drift in a cut a short distance out of town and had to be abandoned. This left the train of eight coaches and about 250 passengers alone on the siding and with all communication cut

Then started the long siege, during which the cold had to be borne and hunger stifled. riers and building laborers was called to- incipient riot on the first day. The secondday, Herman Lilian, the agent, being com- | class passengers insisted that they must pelled by the men to repudiate an agree- have as much or more food as the others. ment he made yesterday with the employ- and, as they were in larger numbers and ers' organization. Yesterday an advance had more ravenous appetities, it was diffifrom 30 to 35 cents, to be effective June 1, cult to confine them to their quota, Many was agreed on. Mr. Lilian agreed not to call | were not willing, as the first-class passena strike until the men had met and ratified | gers insisted, that the women and children or repudiated the agreement. When the should be fed and taken care of first, but men learned of the treaty to-day they were after some argument they were prevailed

Monday evening Professor Colegrove, of advance was granted immediately. They the University of Washington, who was en route East on a vacation trip and who had not called a strike instead of compromis- been despondent and morose, attempted ing. A stormy meeting followed. The men | suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. provided some guarantee were given | refused to wait until to-night to act on the | There was a physician on the train, but he | agreement, but ordered the agent to call | had no facilities for performing the necesa strike at once. Lilian, accordingly, called | sary operation, and it was absolutely necesoff the men working on down-town sky- sary to get into communication with one scrapers, and set about the work of notify- of the neighboring towns. In their despering others working in other parts of the ation the passengers broke open everything city. The strike, it is said, will involve the | in the train's chests, and in the conduchelpers, thus affecting one thousand men. | tor's box found a telegraph instrument. A Building operations will be seriously re- young man, an electrician, on the train faced the blizzard and tapped one of the wires and attached the instrument. He knew a little about telegraphy and notified the operators at both Minot and Williston TOLEDO, O., April 2.-The executive of what had occurred. From each place a council of the Federated Metal Trades met | snow plow was started in front of an engine bearing a surgeon. The one from Minot, after a hard night's work, reached train to St. Paul, where he was cared for at the city hospital.

The almost famished passengers, who had ers', Platers', Buffers' and Brass Molders' suffered from the cold and exposure, were International Union, who is also president given food and warm berths in the first of the federation; John R. Oleary, president | train pushed through the drifts. The rotary of the Coremakers' International Union, plow made one trip through the drift bepresident of the patternmakers; P. J. Con- in so rapidly that it was necessary for the lon, representing the International Asso- rotary plow to pass through again and then precede the train through the cut. Professor Colegrove was brought to St. Paul early this morning. The jugular vein is partially severed, and it is not believed Free Employment Bureaus Advocated he can recover. He had been ill from too whom 509 belong to the Seventh United to Fifth Cavalry, 1866; transferred to the close application to work and had decided States Infantry. The others are discharged infantry; entered adjutant general's departto spend a month with friends and rela- men and casuals.

Plans of the G. A. R. Chief.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 2.- Judge Eli Toris to be held at Montgomery April 17, and of the largest and finest of the troop ships. also participated in the Porto Rico com-

from there Commander Torrance will go to Florida for a few days' rest, leaving, however, in time to attend the Louisiana encampment at Cape Girardeau, a few miles out of New Orleans, on April 22, and on the 24th will be in Beaumont for the Texas encampment.

TERRORIZING TURKS.

Albanian Chief Said to Have Invaded the Sultan's Domain.

LONDON, April 2.-The Vienna correspondent of the Central News cables that the Neue Freie Presse of that city publishes a startling report, current in Belgrade, to the effect that the famous Albanian chief Issa Boljetinao, with 900 followers, has crossed the Turkish frontier into the subprovince of Novibazar, where he is terrorizing the Turkish populace and threatening a general massacre. The correspondent says the report lacks confirma-

VIENNA, April 2.—The Morgen Zeitung declares that a number of Albanian magnates have invited Gen. Ricciotti Garabaldi, one of the sons of the famous Italian patriot, to land in Albania and raise the standard of rebellion.

Macedonians Blamed by the Porte. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.-In reply to the representations of the ambassadors of the powers regarding the insecurity of ALL Christians in Macedonia and Albania, the Porte alleges that the revolutionary activity is due to the Macedonian committee's importations of arms and dynamite. The Porte has communicated to the diplomats the instructions it has issued concerning the protection of the inhabitants of the disturbed districts.

TWELVE MEN WERE SHOT

TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE MIGEE AT MAJOR WALLER'S TRIAL.

Court-Martial Adjourned to Await General Smith's Arrival-Private Healy Hanged for Murder.

MANILA, April 2 .- At to-day's session of the trial by court-martial of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, on the charge of killing natives of the Island of Samar without trial. Private McGee, of the marine corps, testified that twelve men were shot, eleven on one day and one the next day. When called on to clear up certain points in his testimony Mr. McGee refused to answer on the ground that it might incriminate him. The court will await the arrival here of General Jacob H. Smith, in command on the Island of Samar, before hearing any more witnesses.

Private Healy, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, was hanged to-day for the murder of Sergeant Moreland in April, 1901. Up to noon to-day 117 cases of cholera had been reported and seventy-three deaths

from the disease had occurred. The Health Board, since the establishment of the detention camp, has been having much difficulty in finding the whereabouts of cases of cholera. As soon as the members of a household find a case they either send the sick person out of the house or flee themselves. Major Maus, the insular health commissioner, has written to the bishop, informing people that no cases of cholera have occurred, that only cases of cholering have been discovered, and that the sanitary precautions are only taken to annoy the people. Major Maus has made a number of post-mortem examinations and found that they were all of a malignant Asiatic type of cholera.

At a meeting to-night of the Chamber of Commerce, at which all the members were present, it was decided to send a Congress to take immediate action concerning the currency question here, which, for \$1 gold, fixed by the United States Philippine commission for the ensuing quarter, has caused an immense loss of business and a great increase in the local prices of necessaries. Many articles nov cost 30 per cent, more than they did last December.

To Expedite Return of Troops. WASHINGTON, April 2.- In order to ex- regular army for more than forty years. the world. Late Thursday afternoon it | pedite the return home of troops in the Philippines the secretary of war has directed that transports sail from San army officer might be proud of, having roads we can take care of Rochester, Buffa- | coal shed, the train stalled. The engineer | Manila or on their way there from San since 1899 will be back in the United States or on their way home by June 1 next. One

The Pope and the Philippines.

NEW YORK, April 2.- The Pope, speaking about the Philippine commission, is quoted in a Rome dispatch to the Tribune as saying he hopes for a speedy understanding. Governor Taft, he said, is the There was much suffering and there was an | man most conversant with the question. The Pope afterward will promulgate a bull sires to mention in the allocution in the next Consistory the appointment of the commission, which he considers one of the greatest events of his pontificate, announcing also the kind of concordat which he trusts then to have arranged.

Messmer Not Appointed.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 2.-All rumors of the appointment of Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay, as archbishop of Manila, Philippine islands, have been set at rest by a telegram from Mgr. Satolli, received today by the bishop. The telegram is as "No appointment yet made and follows: none will be for the present." Bishop Messmer wrote to Mgr. Satolli a few days ago in regard to the many and persistent rumors to the effect that he has been made archbishop at Manila by the Pope. The telegram was in reply to the letter.

Detchemendy Confers with Root.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-Captain George A. Detchemendy, formerly of the Twentysecond Infantry, had a talk with Secretary Root to-day with a view of securing some official recognition of the important part taken by his command in the capture of the papers which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston's party.

Lieut. B. H. Merchant Dead. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The War Department is advised of the death at Manila,

April 2, of First Lieutenant Bert H. Merchant, Eighth Infantry, of dysentery and liver abscess. He was born in Michigan and was promoted from the ranks in 1897. Transport Crook Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 .- The trans-

port Crook arrived this morning from Manila. She brings 627 soldiers, all told, of

Capt. G. H. Pierce Promoted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The appointment of Captain George H. Pierce, of the rance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., transport Sheridan, to succeed Captain battle of Fisher's Hill during the civil war, will leave for the South shortly to attend John Barneson as marine superintendent of He had an unusually active battle record, Grand Army encampments. He will go the army transport service, has been an- having served in a great number of fights, first to the Atlanta (Ga.) encampment, nounced by Major Devol, who has suc- He also participated in a number of Indian April 14 and 15, and from there to the na- ceeded Brigadier General Oscar F. Long campaigns. He served as adjutant general tional soldiers' home in Virginia for the in charge of the service in this city. For at Camp Thomas, Chickamanga Park, durencampment of Virginia and North Caro- three years Captain Pierce has been in ing the organization and equipment of the lina, April 16. The Alabama encampment command of the transport Sheridan, one 75,000 volunteers in the war with Spain, and

FOUR WELL-KNOWN SOLDIERS HON-ORED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Brigadier General R. P. Hughes, Who

BURT

Made a Record in the Philippines,

Appointed Major General.

FIGHTER FROM BOYHOOD, GIVEN A BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.

Like Honors Conferred on Colonels Isaac D. De Bussy, a West Pointer, and Michael V. Sheridan.

HUGHES, BURT AND SHERIDAN EN-LISTED DURING CIVIL WAR.

Later Were Appointed to the Regular Army and Have Served with Distinction in All Campaigns.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 2. - President Roosevelt to-day promoted four well-known army officers, only one of whom graduated from West Point. All have good records,

and one, Col. A. S. Burt, is well known in

Indiana, though not a native of that State. The promotions follow: ROBERT P. HUGHES, brigadier general, to be major general.

ISAAC D. DE RUSSY, colonel, to be brigadier general. ANDREW S. BURT, colonel, to be briga-MICHAEL VINCENT SHERIDAN, colonel, to be brigadier general.

Robert P. Hughes is a native of Pennsylvania. From April to August, 1861, he served as a private in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; first lieutenant, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Oct. 11, 1861; captain, May 20, 1862; lieutenant colonel, One-hundred-and-ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Dec. 7, 1864; brevetted colonel April 2, 1865; mustered out June 28, 1865. He was commissioned captain in the regular army on July 28, 1866, and assigned to Eighteenth Infantry; transferred to the Third in 1870; major and inspector general, Feb. 19, 1885; lieutenant colonel, March 11, 1885; colonel, Aug. 31, 1888; brigadier general, U. S. V., 1898, and U. S. A. 1901, with duty as provost marshal of Manila, P. I. Later he commanded the Department of the Visayas, where he rendered excellent service. It was at Fort Gregg, Va., that General Hughes won his brevet of colonel of volunteers, objecting to the action of the priests in and his brevet of major of volunteers was given for gallant service against the In-

Isaac D. De Russy is a native of Virginia, but was appointed to West Point from New York. He was commissioned second lieutenant on April 26, 1861, and assigned to the First Infantry; first lieutenant, May 14; captain, Feb. 27, 1862; major, cablegram to President Roosevelt urging | Fourth Infantry, Sept. 29, 1870; lieutenant colonel, Fourteenth Infantry, July 1, 1885; owing to the present depreciation of silver | colonel, Eleventh Infantry, May 19, 1891. and the ratio of exchange of \$2.27 Mexican | On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major for faithful and meritorious services during the war. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he accompanied his regiment to Porto Rico, where he remained until December, 1900. He went to the Philippines in April, 1901, and is at present on duty in those islands. He has served continuously in the

Andrew Sheridan Burt has a record any

Francisco for Manila according to the fol- been brevetted for gallantry in action when lowing schedule: Kilpatrick, April 10; Sher- only twenty-two years old. He was born man, April 16; Crook, April 20, and Logan, in Cincinnati, Nov. 21, 1839. In April, 1861, working in breweries is without justifica- in part: "If we stop deliveries to the other there is only a siding, a water tank and a May 1. With the transports already at he volunteered in the Sixth Ohlo Infantry Francisco, it is calculated that all the and was subsequently made sergeant. In troops that have been in the Philippines | the same year he accepted a first lieutenancy in the Eighteenth United States Inreason for hurrying these troops home is fantry, with which command he went into the presence of cholera in the Philippines. | the field in 1861. Since then his career in the military service has been remarkably active and meritorious. Soon after his appointment to the regular army he was detailed as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas. At the battle of Mill Springs he was wounded and was brevetted for gallantry-one of the first brevets of the civil war. In 1862 he was appointed addion the church in the Philippines. He de- tional aid on the staff of General Halleck and assigned to serve with Col. R. L. Me-Cook. The same year he was made assistant adjutant general of the brigade and continued as such until Colonel McCook's death. Several times during the civil war he was mentioned and specially thanked for gallant service. In the fall of 1863, at his own request, he relinquished his staff appointment and took command of Company First Battalion, Eighteenth Infantry. He was brevetted major in 1864 for his excellent record during the Atlanta campaign. After the civil war he was sent to the Western frontier, where he participated in many hard campaigns against the Indians. On several occasions he received the thanks of frontier communities for saving them from possible massacre by turbulent "redskins." On Jan. 1, 1888, he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the Seventh United States Infantry, having previously served as major of the Eighth Infantry. During the Cuban war he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and commanded the First Brigade, First Division of the First Army Corps for a time, afterward being assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division of the Seventh Corps (Lee's.) He was mustered out as brigadier general of volunteers Dec. 31, 1898, and then joined the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry as colonel commanding, with headquarters at Fort Logan, Colorado. Later he accompanied his regiment to the Philippines. where he has since been on duty. General Burt is a member of all the military societies. He also is a member of all the Masonic bodies and the Shriners. In his youth he was an athlete, being noted as a scrapper and sparrer.

Michael Vincent Sheridan was born at Somerset, O., on May 24, 1840, the youngest brother of Gen. P. H. Sheridan; served in the civil war, first as first lleutenant of the Second Missourl Infantry, later as captain and aid de camp to his brother; commissioned second lieutenant and assigned ment 1882 as a major; Heutenant colonel, 1890; colonel, 1897; brigadier general of volunteers during the war with Spain. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Opequon and in the